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a different distribution of the brachial syzygia; we find, therefore, that the entire Pacific portion of the Polar-Pacific area, from Bering Straits to the Antarctic Ocean, is really an extension of the latter division of the Polar-Pacific area northward; so that, had we reasoned backwards from the facts at hand before the appearance of Mr. Bather's paper, we might very well have prophesied the discovery of a *Ptilocrinus* in the Antarctic regions.

Mr. Bather remarks that I did not publish a generic diagnosis when I established *Ptilocrinus*; I did not, for the reason that in a monotypic genus, we are quite unable to say which are generic and which specific characters, and to tell in what way a new species will differ from the type; it is all right to indicate the differences provisionally between a new monotypic genus and older genera, but drawing up a diagnosis of a new monotypic genus implies rather more of a proprietorship over the animal kingdom than I am willing to assume.

AUSTIN HOBART CLARK.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

A NEW RHINOCEROS FROM THE LOWER MIOCENE OF NEBRASKA¹

Among several animals found by the writer at Agate, Sioux Co., Nebraska, in the spring of 1905, was a new form of hornless rhinoceros.

The type (No. HC105, collection of the writer) consists of a complete skull, the posterior portion of the left jaw, the atlas and the axis. This description has been delayed, hoping additional material might be secured.

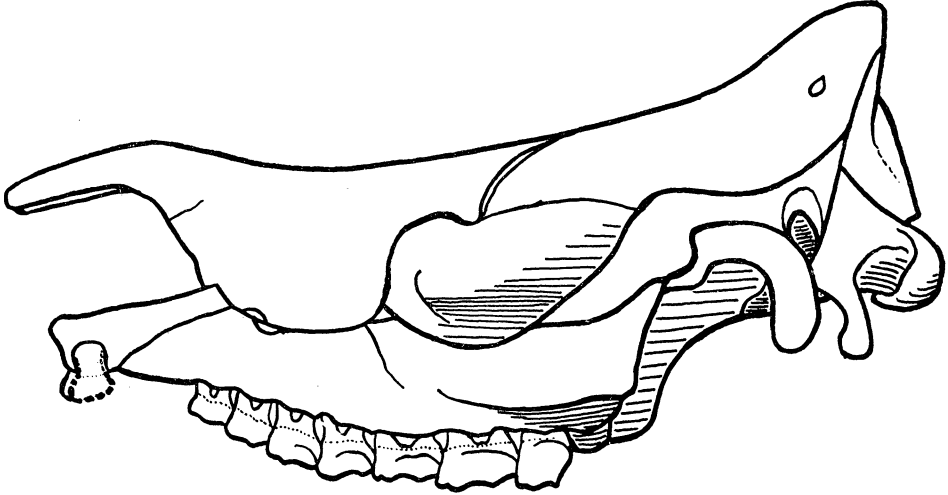
The specimen was found in an exposure of the Dæmonelix Beds, about four miles west of the well-known Agate Spring Fossil Quarry, on the ranch of James H. Cook. The bone horizon in this quarry is practically, if not identically, the same as that in the Agate Spring Quarry. Strictly speaking, the Dæmonelix Beds are an integral part of the Lower Harrison Beds, forming the upper portion of them.

Associated with this specimen were the remains of *Syndyo-*

¹Extract from a paper read before the American Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists, December 29, 1907, at New Haven, Conn.

ceras, Miolabis, Merychys, Thinohys, Parahippus, Moropus, Brachypsalis and other animals.

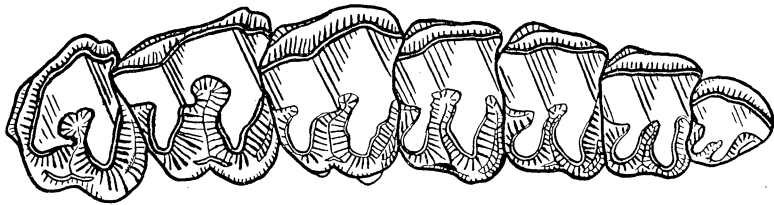
The specimen is referred to the genus *Aceratherium*, and the specific name of *egregius* is proposed. It is separated from its contemporary *Diceratherium*, by the absence of horn cores, or



Aceratherium egregius Cook. $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size.

any trace thereof on the nasals; by a relatively longer and proportionately narrower skull; by a larger first upper premolar, and by many minor features.

The nasals are broad and flattened posteriorly, narrowing rapidly anteriorly, and extending about one half inch in front



Molar-premolar Series. Right side. $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

of the premaxillaries. The temporal ridges unite in forming a sagittal crest, which rises quite abruptly, adding materially to the general saddle-shaped appearance of the skull.

A more complete report will appear in volume three of the Nebraska State Geological Survey.

MEASUREMENTS

	Mm.
Greatest length	473
Extreme width across zygomatic arches	245
Distance between orbits across frontals	140
Width of brain case	90
Length of upper molar—premolar series—left side	202
Length of upper molars, left side	95
Length of lower molars, left side	100
Length of diastema P. 1 to incisor	61

HAROLD JAMES COOK.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,
March 1, 1908.